

Sanctuary to change objectives, format

Inscomm motion calls for hearing of Student Center

By Greg Bernhardt

The question of who will get use of the Sala de Puerto Rico room of the Student Center in the event of a conflict between the Sanctuary and Junior Prom remained unanswered as of press time.

In action Friday night, the Institute Committee passed motions concerning the Sanctuary. One, passed by a margin, stated, "We recommend that the Sanctuary move to a suitable place outside the Student Center by Monday noon."

Although leaders of the Resistance showed no immediate intentions of moving, there were some indications that the Sanctuary might be relocated in the future. Resistance leader Mike Albert, commenting on the possibility, stated, "We can't support ourselves much longer."

In a similar fashion Resistance member Jeff Satinover, talking with The Tech, explained that there were no present plans but if the Sanctuary continues much longer, major changes in its nature will have to be made anyway, and a move might be incorporated in those changes.

Inscomm approval

The second motion passed by Inscomm Friday evening was with their position on the Sanctuary's occupancy of the Student Center: "We approve of the open discussion of educational experience afforded by the Sanctuary. We are concerned that the rights of the Sanctuary and of the Student Body be observed." The motion was passed only after much debate.

In other action, a group that included Maria Kivisild, Mike Harris, Mike Albert and Associate Dean of Student Affairs Jay Hammerness, met Saturday afternoon in the Student Center to discuss the fabrication of a documentary tape. After working out the details of making such a tape, the administration apparently decided against the "white hats"

At the discussion, however, Dean Hammerness indicated that the administration was experiencing some difficulty from the "White hats." He explained that the administration and President Johnson had received considerable amount of criticism from members of the faculty and alumni who are opposed to the Sanctuary.

Likewise, Dean Wadleigh has received similar criticism from various student groups. Hammerness explained that President Johnson's statement of policy had been issued through Dean Wadleigh in order to give his position even greater neutrality.

Inscomm proposals vary - reaction to radical change

Note: In view of recent events at Inscomm, The Tech undertook a poll of student political figures on campus. The views expressed here are those of the members mentioned and do not necessarily coincide with those of The Tech or any other members.

This article is the second and final installment of the text of the Inscomm proposals. It is presented with a view toward informing the community of the views of various student leaders who have been associated with the recent events surrounding the forum.)

by Harlow '70, Student Committee on Educational Policy, InterFraternity Conference

We form organizations to help fulfill collective needs. Student interests, problems, and needs seem to be focused primarily on their living groups, their activities, and the "outside world" of the draft, industry, urban Boston and Cambridge, and others.

If a student government is to be interested in fulfilling student needs, then its structure must be such that it is interested in those areas that concern students. It seems ironic today that problems exist that are begging for solutions, yet existing driftwood like the honoraries, Inscomm, and innumerable others are desperately searching for some purpose for their existence.

The plea by politicians that student government exists mostly for the benefit of the people in it now has a hollow ring. The students as a group assigned a few students to efficiently organize us all, but now that their interests are no longer their interests, we must assign others to do the job.

Inscomm should be the focal point of student body efforts to encourage development of student ideas and interests, and to organize student input to the administration. With the addition of some "outside world" member like a representative from the Social Service Committee, the present Inscomm structure is adequate. The responsibility for changing the individuals on Inscomm is ours. We must choose people who are first of all perceptive to our needs, and who second of all can act to help fulfill those needs.

George Katsifas '70, Student Committee on Educational Policy, InterFraternity Conference

Much of the present dilemma facing student government can be traced to a failure to communicate between members of Institute Committee and the students whom they "represent." Because of this communications gap, student government has not achieved its primary goal; being responsive to the needs of the student body.

Reorganization of Inscomm is not prerequisite for it to fulfill its purpose; on the other hand, the members of Inscomm must become more aware of their responsibility. Inscomm should not only be a forum for students to present their problems, but it should also provide a means to find and implement acceptable solutions to these difficulties. At present, Inscomm accomplishes neither of these. Inscomm can enhance its effectiveness in locating and correcting the griefs of the student body only when each Inscomm member wakes up to his responsibility to communicate with peers and to work for the improvement of student life at MIT.

James R. Ebricht '69, Editor Innisfree

Student government has two primary goals. One is to be the agent through which students regulate those portions of their lives of primary concern to just the students themselves, i.e. their living groups, extracurricular activities, etc. And two, to be the voice for students in the power structure of the university, which, in turn, regulates areas which are of joint student, faculty, and administrative concern.

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Vol. 88, Number 42

Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1968

Five Cents

News analysis

Sanctuary provokes thought, division

By Carson Agnew

Sanctuary at MIT has raised some tough philosophical problems, which the community of students, teachers, and administrators here would do well to consider. Many of these have been presented, often eloquently, in speeches and posters in the Sala de Puerto Rico. But other complex issues have been raised by the very events taking place there. These conflicts are, in many ways, more important to MIT than those on the walls. They deal with the guts of student life, and the student's relation to the environment and organization which is MIT.

Divided views all around

Student government has divided over what should be done about the Sanctuary's existence and location. Within the faculty, the administration, and the Dean's office, equally divided views are to be found. It has been clear that key figures in the situation have themselves been undecided over the events, and it has not been unusual to see the same figure take different stands on the matter at different times.

Within the administration, for instance, one split has been clear since the first night. Although the people on the higher levels have favored the Sanctuary, and taken a helpful attitude, the people who have to carry out the policy handed down to them have often been uncooperative or quietly hostile. Whatever the Chief

wants, the Assistant Associated Shief can be a little sticky on small points which don't have to be brought up to the boss. This lack of coordination has occasionally made the administration seem more like a weather-vane than it is.

The white-hat problem

There has been much attention focused, outside the Sala, on the reaction of other students at MIT to the Sanctuary. These people, christened "white-hats" by someone now unknown, have been depicted as upset and displeased by the occupancy of the Sala by people whose political views and personal habits somehow aren't proper. Especially within the Dean's office, there has been a lot of time spent deciding how many people think this, whether they will become violent, and what can be done to pacify

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Photo by George Flynn

Entertainment at the Sanctuary took on many forms including this puppet show which was shown over the weekend.

Salisbury analyzes intelligentsia

The Sakharov Paper, a discussion of the reasons and means for coexistence and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States, was presented in more detail by I. I. Rabi in the first of these colloquia; and the discussion given by Mr. Salisbury dealt with the implications of the paper in an evaluation of the position and condition of the Russian intelligentsia.

Position of intelligentsia

The Russian intelligentsia, according to Mr. Salisbury, occupy a rather special place in the structure of Russian life and history. Since they are the few, the very few, who possess any appreciable education, they feel on obligation to the Russian society. The Czars found it difficult to maintain a hold over the intelligentsia at times and they led numerous attempted coups before the final successful revolution. The Bolsheviks were themselves very much a group of tough and iron-willed intelligentsia. These people were part of a tradition of resisting the government which goes back to the time of Catherine the Great. The monarchy had repeatedly tried to crush the spirit of the intelligentsia; and, rather than being weakened by this process, the leaders were strengthened. When the Bolsheviks took over they were ready with the discipline needed to rule. Their original aims were highly idealistic and they were, of course, defeated by their means. They set up a police state to enforce the imposition of a government designed to eliminate the police state.

Toughness of spirit

Mr. Salisbury then pointed out that a man of Sakharov's stature willing to speak up and able to find others among

the scientific and other educated communities who agree with his liberal viewpoint indicates that the same toughness of spirit remains in the Soviet Intelligentsia of today. Most extraordinary of all, this spirit of devotion to the good of Russia has motivated Sakharov, and apparently other members of the intelligentsia, to speak out in a way which challenges dogmatism not only in Russia but on an international scale.

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Photo by Jon Borschow

Harrison Salisbury, Associate Managing Editor of the New York Times, discussed the Sakharov papers here Thursday.

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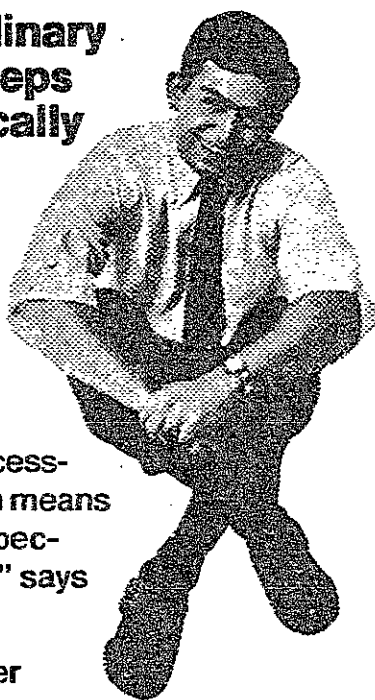
Recently, *Fortune* estimated that the value of general purpose computers installed in this country will more than double by 1972. Other publications have other predictions, and probably no source is totally precise. But most agree that information processing is one of America's fastest growing major industries.

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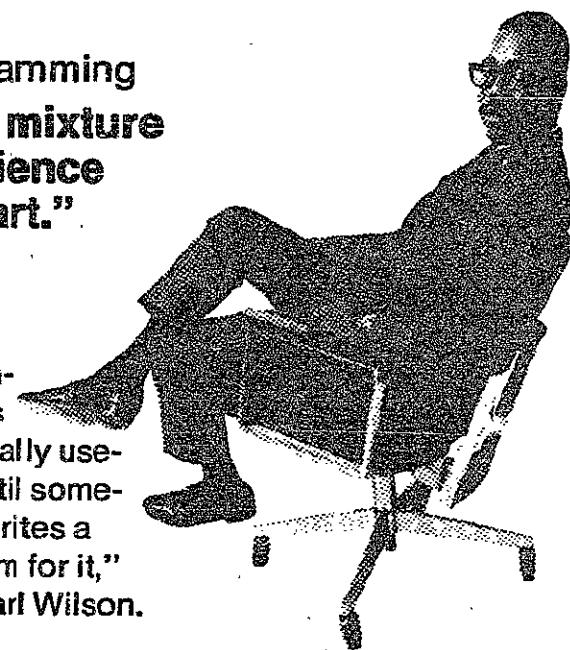
Andy earned his B.S.E.E. in 1966. Today, he's a Marketing Representative with IBM, involved in the planning, selling and installation of data processing systems.

Andy's customers include companies with annual sales ranging from 20 million to 120 million dollars. He often works with executive vice-presidents and presidents. Andy says, "At first I was a little nervous about the idea of advising executives at that level. But by the time I finished

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"It's a mixture of science and art."



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Earl got a B.A. in Modern Languages in June, 1967. He's now an IBM programmer working on a teleprocessing system that will link the computerized management information systems of several IBM divisions.

Earl defines a "program" as a set of instructions that enables a computer to do a specific job. "Programming involves science," says Earl, "because you have to analyze problems logically and objectively. But once you've made your analysis, you have an infinite variety of ways to use a computer's basic abilities. There's all the room in the world for individual expression."

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The Cambridge Housing Crisis

Robert Dennis, Group Leader
 Harvey Baker
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(first in a series)

During the past few months, it has become agonizingly clear that the City of Cambridge is facing a severe housing crisis. Most of the public blame for the situation has been aimed at MIT and Harvard; the rapid influx of students into the housing market has allegedly been the main factor in driving up rents and forcing low-income and elderly persons out of the housing market.

The Cambridge housing crisis is much too complex, however, to allow for a simplistic statement to stand alone. The record of the city government in providing housing has come under fire, as have the practices of many landlords and real estate agencies that have taken financial advantage of the situation. The crisis has been marked by charges and countercharges, with none of the events involved taking a completely realistic view of the situation as a feasible first step toward a feasible solution.

Although it would probably take years of study and investigation to gain a truly coherent and unbiased view of this enormously complex situation, we attempt in this series to separate fact from fantasy and to present a broad overview of the crisis and an objective analysis of MIT's involvement.

Convention

The crisis came to the forefront on September 14 as the cries of despair which had been growing in tone over the past few years finally reached a passionate crescendo. More than 700 Cambridge residents packed St. Mary's Hall in Central Square in a wide Convention on the Crisis in Housing for the Elderly. Through the failures of the Cambridge City Council, Cambridge Housing Authority and Cambridge Development Authority were also asked, off-campus student housing given the great bulk of the blame for the steep increase in low and moderate-income rents in recent years has forced the low-income elderly out of the city.

Pickets carried signs with a statement by Harvard President Nathan Pusey that had been recently published in a national magazine: "Our purpose is to invest in places that are selfishly for Harvard. We do not use our money for social purposes." The sign mentioned "This is social responsibility?" (As we shall see, the signs have come to consider Harvard much less responsive than MIT to the needs.) Another sign referred to the city's dismal record in housing: "Students leave their old people out to rot - So does Cambridge."

"only 88 units ..."

In his opening speech, Convention Chairman Daniel Connelly asserted, "We now have a \$4 million underpass to remove traffic through Harvard Square. We have the NASA Center - we have campus facilities at Harvard and MIT - we have new shopping centers and office buildings - and we still have only 88 new units of low-cost housing for the elderly in the last 15 years."

The convention drew up a list of resolutions to be presented to the City Council, the Housing Authority and the universities. Referring to the use of "addition by subtraction" with the universities in transactions, one resolution demanded that the universities "disavow the use of straws and other manipulative devices to acquire land and housing in Cambridge." Despite vocal opposition from a small group of students, another resolution was adopted which would prohibit the rental of housing units to more than four occupants who are not members of the same family.

CEOC Survey

After a series of local caucuses, the convention had been organized by the

Cambridge Economic Opportunity Committee, Inc., the local poverty agency, after a survey made this summer had shown that almost two-thirds of Cambridge's over-65 population have incomes of less than \$1500 a year and that many were paying over half their income in rents. The CEOC report indicated that many of the elderly did not have enough money left over to pay for food, clothing, and medicine. Many of the elderly (some of them second and third generation residents of the city) have been forced to leave the city to find cheaper housing.

The CEOC's pre-convention statement noted that landlords naturally prefer to rent to a group of students who can double up, rather than to an older person at \$40.00 a month, which is all that 63% of the city's 13,000 elderly can afford to pay.

During the ensuing weeks after the convention, the Co-ordinating Committee attempted to arrange meetings with the administrative and policy-making officials of both Harvard and MIT. Although they found MIT fairly responsive, they received a summary dismissal from President Pusey of Harvard: "the Fellows of Harvard College do not meet with groups outside the University." President Pusey offered that his Assistant, Charles Whitlock, "will, I am sure, want to be helpful," nevertheless, the Committee released a statement that "it is inconceivable to us that the greatest University in the world, the wealthiest and most propertied institution in this city, can be indifferent to the plight of thousands of people who live in its shadow."

Demands presented to Council

After weeks of continuing pressure, the Co-ordinating Committee of the Housing Convention received permission to present their demands before a special meeting of the Cambridge City Council on October 15. With about 200 of the poor and elderly in attendance, the Committee condensed their list of demands into four resolutions: 1) That the City Council require universities and other non-profit institutions located in Cambridge to make public their plans for future growth and development of

universities, their profound feeling of despair. To them it was "a bit of history" merely that a channel of communication had been opened; they were proud to finally face "the big shots in their ivory towers." Then, in a passionate statement that epitomized the fact that the city is also largely responsible for the plight of the elderly, it was pointed out that Cambridge has done more in the field of cemetery expansion in recent years than in housing.

Another significant remark was that of Councillor Barbara Ackerman who admitted that the city owes much to the contribution of the universities and charged that the "real villains" in the situation were the local real estate developers. She announced the formation of a committee to draw up legislation for rent control. Councillor Edward Crane followed Mrs. Ackerman by placing much of the blame on the city's myriad bureaucratic agencies which have many plans but have produced little results.

Statement from Johnson

At this meeting, Philip A. Stoddard, MIT Vice-President of Operations and Personnel, read a letter to the gathering from President Howard Johnson. He assured the Committee that MIT has a "keen awareness" of the situation and that "no issue is of more pressing concern" to the Institute. He noted that the problem is a national one, and, apparently referring to the Urban Systems Laboratory, declared that MIT is working on the problem on that level. He explained the function of Northgate Community Corporation, MIT's subsidiary, which is meant to secure decent, inexpensive housing for MIT personnel and which because of its non-profit nature, is a stabilizing force on the rent spiral. He said that Northgate will seek to increase the proportion of its units available for non-MIT people. President Johnson's letter concluded with the significant remark that MIT is willing to work "under the leadership of the city government" in coping with the housing crisis.

On October 21, the City Council passed the four resolutions after lengthy discussion. Because of the uncertainty of the council's actual power, there was debate over whether the word "urge" or "require" should be used until Mayor Sullivan resolved

'Cambridge has done more in cemetery expansion than housing'

their facilities. 2) That the City Council direct the appropriate public agency to develop an inventory of all land presently vacant, unimproved, or underdeveloped, and that the Council adopt in regard to such land the public policy that where the development of such land falls within the jurisdiction of any public body, such as the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority, the Cambridge Zoning Board of Appeals, etc., the public body in its deliberations shall give first preference to the development of low-cost housing for the elderly on such land and shall explore every means of fostering such development. 3) Resolved that there be a moratorium on the sale or transfer of all land owned by the City of Cambridge until such time as a survey on the need of housing be completed and recommendations implemented. 4) That the City Council explore every means of using its legislative and taxing powers to aid the development of low-cost housing and to curtail the escalation of rents in Cambridge, and these means shall include rent control, inverse taxation on unimproved land, zoning ordinances, etc.

Chairman Connelly charged that the universities "treat the citizens of Cambridge as faceless bodies" and were avoiding their "moral responsibilities." The dramatic highlight of the evening came when some of the low-income representatives on the Co-ordinating Committee expressed, in the presence of administration officials from both

that "require" could stand. The first resolution was expanded to include "that the City Council require universities and other non-profit institutions located in Cambridge to make public their plans for the future growth and development of their facilities and such plans shall include the following points:

a) Publicly commit themselves to the policy of maintaining a heterogeneously mixed and balanced neighboring community and to adopt university housing policies that will preserve and not endanger the tenure and tenancy of all Cambridge residents with particular concern for the needs of the elderly.

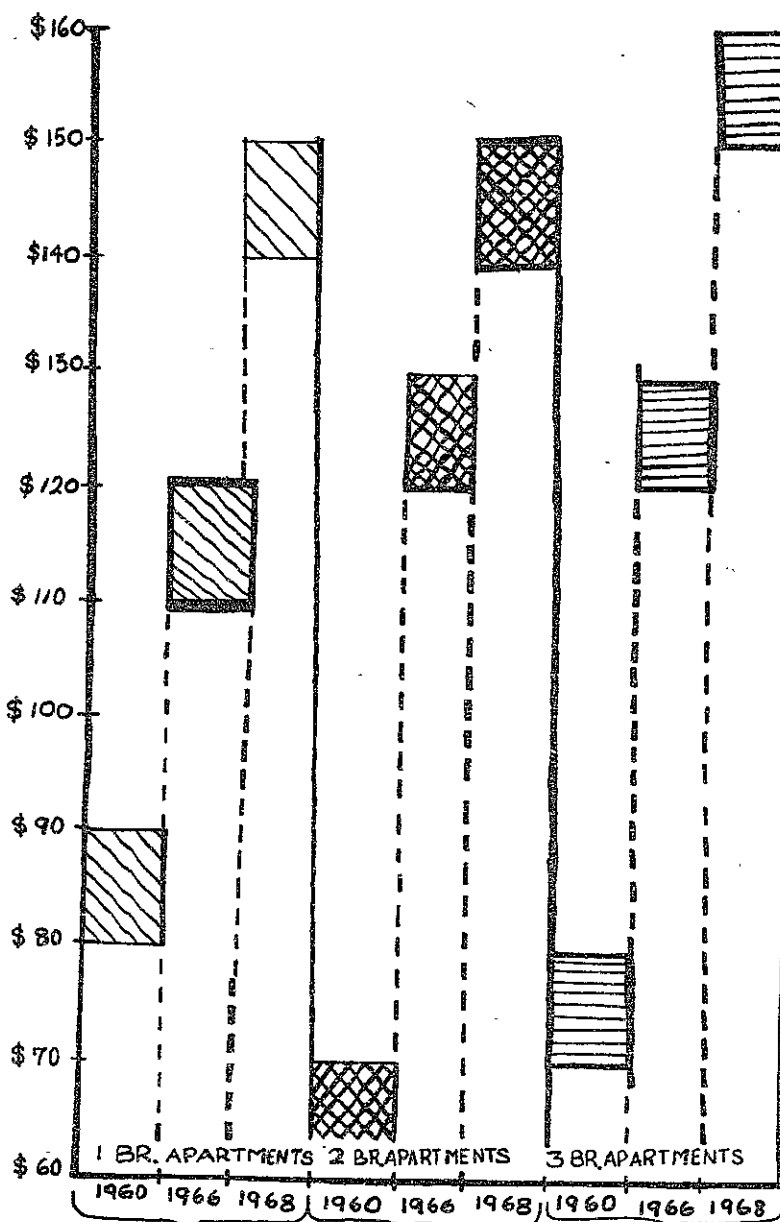
b) Publicly state the number of students, faculty and employees at present, and for two, five, ten, and twenty years into the future.

c) Publicly list all current holdings of property and buildings, and planned future acquisitions and expansion.

d) Publicly state university housing policy, including the percentages of students and faculty to be housed in the community, outside of university facilities.

e) Publicly state university rental, eviction, and relocation policies toward Cambridge citizens living in dwelling units that become purchased by the university.

f) Publicly state all land acquisition techniques, including the use of 'straws' and other indirect means of purchase.



MEDIAN RENT RANGES, 1960-1968

Figure 1 - Median Rent Ranges. 1, 2, and 3-room apartments were considered as 1 BR apartments; 4-room apartments were taken as 2 BR; larger apartments were considered 3 BR. Per year, total listings were 254, 342, 151.

Two nights later, the Co-ordinating Committee of the Housing Convention met with a group of MIT administration officials, headed by Dr. James R. Killian, Chairman of the Corporation. At this time, the citizens' group confronted MIT with their boldest and most severe "demands" to date. Besides seeking a commitment to house their students and other personnel who are now living off campus in Cambridge in new on-campus housing, the Committee asked that further buying and selling of property by MIT be stopped until the need for low-cost housing has been provided for, that MIT make available 25% of its off-campus units for use under the Leased Housing Program and to commit some of its present sites for construction of low cost housing for the elderly. They further demanded that MIT cease listing Cambridge apartments in their housing office.

Although no major agreements were reached at this meeting it did offer MIT an opportunity to clarify some of the details of its housing procedures (which will be examined in a future installment of this series). Besides agreeing to meet again with the Committee in two weeks (which in itself is in sharp contrast to Harvard's apparent unwillingness to negotiate at high levels), the MIT officials agreed "in spirit" that they should seek several thousand units of on-campus housing but insisted that there were many real-life (mainly financial) obstacles.

The economic facts

What are the actual economic facts in the Cambridge Housing Crisis? Chairman Connelly charged at the October 15, 1968, City Council meeting that rents in Cambridge have doubled over the past eight years. This observation is substantiated by Fig. 1, which depicts the increase in median rents in the entire Cambridge market.

Figure 1 was drawn from data collected by Mrs. Emily Achtenberg, an MIT graduate student working for the Urban Field Service at Harvard. Besides confirming the average 100% rent increase over the past eight years, she has also compiled a significant analysis of the comparative distribution of rents. In 1960, more than 80% of the one bedroom apartments rented for less than \$100 per month, and none rented for over \$140. By 1968, about

30% of the 1-BR apartments were renting for less than \$100, and almost 25% rented for more than \$140. By 1968, only 17% of the 1-BR apartments rented for less than \$100, and half rented for more than \$140.

The same general trends prevail for the larger apartments. 74% of the 2-BR apartments rented for less than \$80 in 1960 as compared to 15% in 1968. Only 1% of the 2BR apartments rented for more than \$140 in 1960, as compared to 52% in 1968. In fact, in 1968 25% of the 2BR apartments rented for more than \$200 or more. 81% of the three or more bedroom apartments rented for less than \$100 in 1960, as compared to only 25% in 1968. No 3BR units rented for more than \$140 in 1960, as compared to 55% in 1968, with 28% renting for \$200 or more.

Decline in availability

Mrs. Achtenberg also offered this crucial observation which seems to reflect the unfortunate ramification of the student influx on the availability of apartments for the elderly: "There appears to be a decline in the total number of apartments available during 1968, as compared to previous years, especially in the one bedroom category. This is consistent with the pattern of rising rents revealed by the survey."

It has been charged that since students are able to pay even higher rates, landlords often put their units into the student market. Fig. II, based on a survey of Harvard housing listings, documents the increase in students' ability to pay higher rents over the past ten years and the increase in the number of students living in certain areas. The CEOC comments that these figures show a movement of students into areas of this city where students have not previously clustered. "The increase of students in every instance is always coupled with an unrealistic leap in the rent scale of a particular area. This fact can be documented for all of Cambridge, not just those few areas."

In its fact sheet presented to the City Council, the CEOC listed the "encroachment" on the Cambridge Housing market as about 30% of Harvard's 15,000 students and 15% of MIT's 7,000, as well as 2782 of Harvard's total faculty of 5350 and (Please turn to page 5)

Humphrey for president

As presidential races go, this has been the year of the mediocre. The voters are faced with a situation in which polls have shown that between 53 and 57% of them would rather vote for someone other than the three major candidates. True, there have undoubtedly been other elections that have seen worse candidates. However, this year, as one columnist has noted, the populace is taking a harder look and not liking what they see.

Despite all the talk about voting no, writing in various people and voting in the street, it is our considered opinion that there is one man who, although he may not be the best of the total population, is the best of the three major contenders. We are not condoning the system which threw Hubert Horatio Humphrey into power; however, faced with the possible prospect of either President Lemay or Agnew, our minds boggle.

Of the two remaining candidates, our feelings are most aroused when the name George Corley Wallace is mentioned. A recent poll showed that he was deriving much of his support from past Kennedy supporters. When questioned on this, they responded that Wallace was "speaking their language." This he may be doing; however, we would encourage anyone who might be thinking of voting for this man to look at his record. As governor of Alabama, that state remained solidly entrenched in its position of 48th in per capita income. Of course, in addition to this, there is his blatant racism; the advocacy of the use of nuclear weapons by his running-mate and General Lemay's further advocacy of a direct air strike against Cuba during the missile crisis. Frankly, the prospect of the possibility of President Lemay is enough to

make us nauseous.

There is certainly much to be said for the candidacy of Richard Nixon. However, we feel that while he and Mr. Humphrey may be considered even on matters of experience and past work, the difference lies in their choice of running mates. Mr. Agnew has made such statements as, "When you've seen one slum, you've seen them all." Mr. Muskie invited demonstrators to share the platform with him. Mr. Agnew has held only two elective offices which may be considered politically major; Mr. Muskie's experience and record of service needs no further bolstering here — it speaks for itself.

We earlier stated that the choice of a ticket could be based on the views of the respective running mates if the two candidates were considered equal on matters of experience and past service. However, we do not really consider that this is the case. Mr. Nixon seems to us to be the type of candidate who shifts with the political wind. Mr. Humphrey, while he certainly is not free from this syndrome, did show a bit of intestinal fortitude in attempting to desegregate the Democratic party in 1948. At that time, he was considered to be a man far ahead of his times. We can only hope that this spirit will again manifest itself — hopefully, soon after his election to the presidency.

In summary, it is our considered opinion that, of the five alternatives, Hubert Humphrey is the least objectionable. Of the others, the worst possible is not voting at all; the next worse is voting for Wallace and the next is writing in the non-candidate of your choice. However, the most important thing is to vote.

Resist?

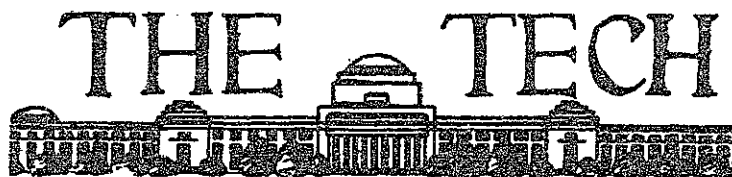
Resistance has currently become a popular term around the Institute. Unfortunately, the opportunity for an educational experience which has been afforded by the sanctuary effort has been wasted on many members of the MIT community who refuse to listen to the dialogues which were promoted there. That, however, is their loss.

The sanctuary effort seemed to us to be doomed to failure from its very inception. We were gratified by the tremendous show of support for Mike — and somewhat disturbed by the words and actions of certain individuals and groups who appeared to be taking a very limited view of the world. The words of Ray Mungo, former editor of the BU News are brought to mind: "The average student doesn't give a damn about politics and will probably go on celebrating homecoming while the world burns." The paraphrase that can be drawn from this is obvious.

However, generally, there are several groups which deserve compliments on their actions toward the resisters. One of these is the Junior Prom Committee, which has gone out of its way to be reasonable. The only exception to this has been their blanket refusal to hold Friday night in any area rather than the Sala; and it now appears that this action would have been unnecessary in any case.

The administration has also been exemplary in their handling (or non-handling) of this affair. By putting it squarely upon the students' shoulders, the problem has been solved by that group, which is as it should be. One member of student government was overheard to comment to Dean Wadleigh that the administration should be making this decision, not allowing the students to do whatever they felt was right. This is precisely what has been wrong with the Institute Committee all along: there has been too little reliance on the fact that they are supposed to represent the interests of the student.

We would also like to applaud the Sanctuary community's decision to move their base of operations yesterday. This will represent a true step forward in the Resistance operation, as it will bring relevance to the classroom in the form of Mike O'Connor. This relevance could be made even more dramatic if the Federal Marshalls decide that, for instance, a humanities class is the right time and place to bust him. This would truly be a case of bringing education to the students.



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Front Page Photo of Sanctuary by Dave Sumansky

McCarthy endorsement Political mononucleosis

By Jim Smith

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29

Democratic Senator Eugene J. McCarthy today endorsed Hubert Humphrey. One looks at the evening newspaper and reads the last chorus of a Greek tragedy. One remembers those columns by James Reston last spring calling the prospect of a Humphrey-Nixon race "tragic." One recalls the hopes engendered by New Hampshire. Rewarded by Johnson's April Fool's message of retirement. Then, everything was downhill. The assassination in California, the castration in Chicago, and Hubert Humphrey vowing "that we never see again what we have seen this week." And McCarthyites bowing "Amen."

And now, it is all as if Vietnam had not been mentioned. As if McCarthy had never run. With one exception — that things are even worse. The "liberal" candidate, Humphrey, has revealed a deeper betrayal than Vietnam. He refuses to respond to McCarthy's other demands for endorsement: change in the party and in the draft. In both of these areas, Humphrey has no commitment, has no negotiations to sabotage, no reprisals to face.

Instead, confident that McCarthy would still choose Humphrey as the least of three evils, Humphrey has brought about today's completion of the drama.

The whole ineffectiveness of this year's revolt is enough to give the most fiery radical a severe case of political mononucleosis. Those that do not

succumb are in the frustrating position of kicking machine into which they deposited their nickels all year. I see little to gain from kicking machine which has given them nothing but they aren't, after all, destroying — they know better.

If I had not failed to register time, I still doubt that I could make the determination to choose Humphrey over Nixon. Like Lyndon Johnson have this gut reaction against reward looters. If I were a party activist rather than a journalist, I'm not sure I would have the energy or desire to rebuild a Democratic party along lines if it were handed to me by Humphrey defeat. That's what he does to you. McCarthy himself has been stricken and threatens not to run for re-election to the Senate.

The Muskie-Agnew comparison is an example of the depths to which campaign has sunk. It reminds me of the day an article first disclosed McCarthy's contract with Time magazine to cover the World Series. The day before I had read a column by Charles McDowell of the Richmond Times-Dispatch. He had spoken of McCarthy after the convention and reported McCarthy as saying, "The magazine asked me to cover the World Series. I decided to turn it down. I thought it might seem a little trivial just now. It's difficult to know what one ought to be at this point in time."

Things have obviously gotten much more trivial since then.

Letters to the Tech

Biafra

To the Editor,

The article by Charles Mann in last Tuesday's issue on local Biafra relief efforts bore the caption "News Analysis" but contained primarily misinformation. Biafra has not "almost ceased to exist" nor have the people "been driven back into one town which will probably be overrun soon." The ten million Biafrans are obviously not in the one remaining town, but in the villages and in the countryside. Furthermore, they are not likely to be overrun soon. On the contrary, they have launched a counterattack to recapture the city of Aba.

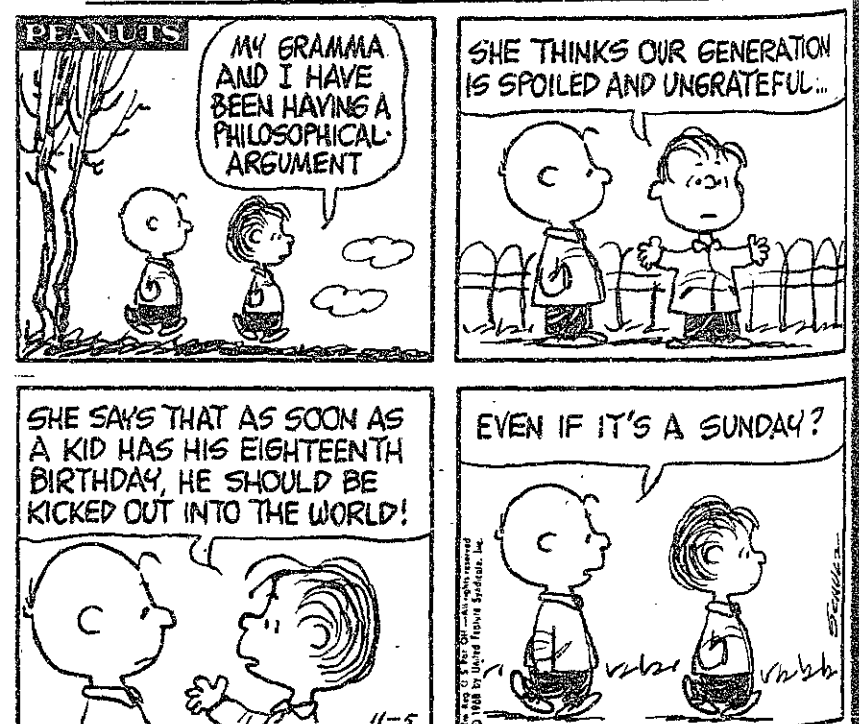
Mr. Mann, states that "MIT participation in the effort in Boston was so small as to be almost negligible" and the participants of the 24 hour vigil held on Boston Common consisted of college students and "several" Boston area residents. In fact, it was organized in Boston by MIT students as part of a nationwide vigil held simultaneously in over 20 cities and the participants numbered in the hundreds.

Moreover, 750 people signed a petition asking our government to lend material and logistic support to relief organizations and to initiate international action to end starvation. Further, over a thousand dollars was contributed.

The letter by Mr. Beckerman mentions a few comments also. He stresses the implication that "I as an American should feel responsible for the Biafrans' suffering. It is not the 'white man's burden.'" We cannot remain unconcerned when millions of people are facing death by starvation anywhere in the world. Apathy and indifference played their role in Hitler's final solution for the Jews of Europe. His concluding suggestion to do "some small thing" to ameliorate the suffering of children "everywhere in the world" by contributing to UNICEF is indeed a good one. However, UNICEF, for political reasons, is not effective in getting relief to the Biafrans, as is Catholic Relief Service, Church World Service, and Biafra Famine Relief Fund.

Sigmund Gellman
Biafra Famine Relief Fund

VOTE



Student encroachment arouses citizens

(continued from page 3)

of MIT's 2701.
The CEOC released on July 1 the part of a survey of Cambridge's elderly (over 65) which showed that they are destitute and are paying for much more than they can afford. Most two-thirds of the 2061 listed through the survey were men, many of whom are widows living alone. One third of all the elderly surveyed live alone, and three-fourths of this group rent their home. Of the surveyed, 64% rent their home.
The most startling information is that, of the 75% of the total surveyed who agreed to state their income, 63% declare that they have incomes of less than \$1500 per year. It is noted that about 57% of those living alone pay more than one-half of their income for rent and heat. The CEOC also found that only 316 of the people interviewed are receiving assistance from the Department of Public Welfare and that practically all are now living in public housing. Professor Thomas Mahoney of the Communities Department has been in the unique position of observing the crisis from two major sides for he is also a member of the Cambridge City

Council. Commenting on the resolutions passed by the Council and their legality, Prof. Mahoney recalls that a "let's see what happens" attitude prevailed at the meeting. Concerning the fourth resolution, he said that the Attorney General has ruled that it is within the jurisdiction of local rule to pass rent control. If any of the resolutions were to end up in court, he feels that "the courts are lenient to duly elected bodies" and that it would be the responsibility of the person appealing to prove the unconstitutionality of it in Superior Court.

Prof. Mahoney said that the City Council will carefully explore the feasibility of rent control and study its results in such model areas as New York, Allston-Brighton, and Brookline. He declared, however, that the only way to permanently reduce the competition from students who seek off-campus housing is house them all on campus or in fraternities.

Concerning the role of MIT, he asserted that the Institute's three major responsibilities were to teach, to do research, and to help the community. In the past, he had been chagrined by the disinterest of the universities

	1960 census- average rent	1960 average student rent 3 rooms	1968 average student rent 3 rooms	Number of students 1960 1968	
N. Cambridge	\$53	\$108	\$155	10	26
E. Cambridge	\$39	\$ 65	\$150	2	17
Central Square	\$62	\$101	\$146	71	215
Cambridgeport	\$54	\$ 80	\$140	10	94

Figure 11 - The penetration of students into various sections of Cambridge, the ability of students to pay higher than average rents and how the students' ability to pay has increased over the eight-year period. The survey was compiled from data taken from apartment listings in the Harvard Housing Office.

towards the plight of the community. Recently, he has noticed a reverse situation, however, and that "MIT has been rebuffed in its overtures to help Cambridge."

Finally, Prof. Mahoney, in a general analysis of the situation, offered an opinion which, as we shall see, seems to epitomize, in varying degrees, the role of most of the major groups involved in the crisis. He noted that the problem was generally due to a "lack of understanding and concern on the part of everyone."

Gregory applauds involvement of youth in politics and morals


By Gary Bjerke

Dick Gregory, in a speech at Boston University's Hayden Hall Thursday night, appealed to the youth of America to provide the U.S. with a "sanity bank." He noted that today's young people are the most morally committed in the history of the nation.


Gregory questioned the general moral atmosphere of the country. John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King were martyred by their violent deaths, while the shootings of Malcolm X. and George Lincoln Rockwell merely caused a sigh of relief or an apathetic shrug of the shoulders. The question this country faces, according

to Gregory, is whether or not we are a people opposed to murder. He maintained that political power is actually wielded by large corporate concerns that stand to profit from the war, and that boycotting of these companies, such as Dow Chemical, would obtain more visible results for the peace movement.


No white man, said Gregory, could justify the demand for non-violence for the Negro in view of the violence already perpetrated by their own system. The battle is no longer one of colors; black and white are now attitudes. Gregory held that the black man's problem is no longer his empty stomach, but his hungry mind.



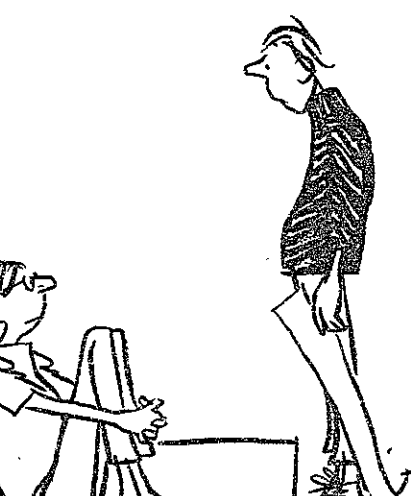
1. Making out your laundry list?



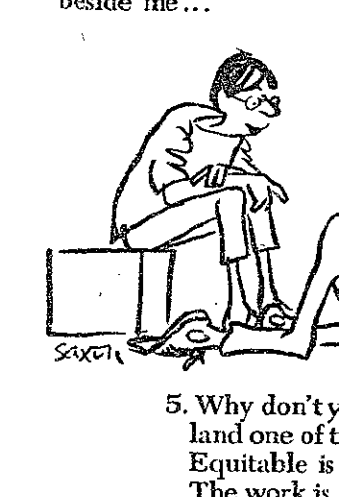
2. You? Listen. "How do I love thee, Myrna, let me count the ways..."



3. That's Browning. What about: "A jug of wine, a loaf of bread, And thou, Myrna, beside me..."



4. That's Omar Khayyam. Then how am I going to show Myrna how much I care?



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TANG proposals

New student government called for

(Continued from page 1)

concern, i.e. academics, research activities, environment, etc.

Inscomm is presently in a crisis for several reasons: poor leadership, lack of recognition of goals, failure to realize how best to influence MIT's power structure, and failure to realize its limitations. Most functions of student government are best handled on an individual house or Dormitory or Interfraternity Conference level. Once Inscomm defines proper goals and begins working actively towards them, it will attract the necessary student support, no matter what its structure.

Dick Evans '70, Student Committee on Environment, Freshman Advisory Council

It is the responsibility of Institute Committee to provide the opportunity for students to pursue their own interests, to stimulate and catalyze the issues existing between students and faculty and administration.

In the first instance, Inscomm has been extremely successful. Witness Sanctuary, the Social Service Committee, YAF, SDS, MIT High, the Black Student Union, and the Tiddleywinks Association—all of whom are alive and well on campus. In the second instance, Inscomm has not done a particularly good job. However, the Compton Lecture Series is a big step in the right direction. In the last instance, Inscomm has provided an interface to the faculty and administration: witness frosh pass-fail and the fact that students serve on many of the faculty committees. For an interesting experience, drop by 4-156, 4-160, 3-13, or 5-216, the first returns from Gripe Week.

If you think that Inscomm is not representative, remember that it is comprised of living group heads and class presidents, chosen by popular election. These people may not have the time to do the job as it should be done, but they are representative. In addition, Inscomm meetings have always been open to students to come and present their ideas for consideration.

The major problem with Institute Committee is that many undergraduates do not feel that they can communicate their ideas to the people now on Inscomm. The two areas of reform, therefore, should be to establish an Institute Committee of people who not only have time to accomplish its purpose, but who also can communicate with the student body.

Alan R. Millner '69

It is proposed that the moving power of the student government shall rest in a Forum, which meets once a month to bring up issues and decide what topics should be the concern of the government. It decides what is to be done, although in general terms. It is up to the Executive to formulate concrete plans of action from these resolutions, and set up machinery to implement solutions. Various committees shall supply facts and research on various issues to the Forum and to the Executive.

It is hoped that in this way, the student body will have a way of expressing concern while preserving the working advantages of small task groups.

Toward A New Government

Recognizing a need for a new student government to replace the present structure, a committee of students calling themselves Toward A New Government has drawn up a new constitution to replace the present Undergraduate Association Constitution. TANG offers a government involving far more student participation than the present constitution.

As stated in their preamble, TANG envisions "a democratic Institute where at all levels the students have control of the decisions which effect them and the resources on which they are dependent." Rather than the present Inscomm, a General Assembly open to all graduate and undergraduate students would control the government. The General Assembly would be empowered to elect all new officers, including the chairman of the Assembly and the five permanent members of a new Financial Committee.

Three permanent committees would be created by the new constitution. Besides the Financial Committee, there is a Budget Committee, responsible for submitting each spring an itemized budget for the following year, and an Agenda Committee, created to draw up in advance an agenda for each General Assembly meeting.

In addition, TANG provides for the recognition of general committees. Ad hoc in nature, a general committee would be composed of any students who have a proposal they feel merits discussion by the General Assembly. Upon approval of the Agenda Committee, such motions would be considered at the regular Assembly meetings.

Crucial to the general committee system is the method for funding. General committees may apply to the General Assembly for funds to carry out their proposals. Should their requests be voted down, any group of four or more students would be eligible to receive at least ten dollars for each member not involved in such an emergency request during the year. The money would be drawn from a fund setup by the administration, the fund to contain ten dollars for each student registered at the Institute.

The new constitution also provides for emergency situations. Any individual or group may request an emergency meeting of the General Assembly to discuss some pressing matter. Another important provision of TANG concerns living groups. In September each living group would be required to hold a meeting to design their government structure for the coming year. The proposed government must conform to the new constitution, subject to the review of the General Assembly.

How would this new constitution be implemented? All present government groups, including all living group arrangements, would be dissolved. The living groups would hold individual meetings, deciding to either retain old government structure or design a new one. The first meeting of the General Assembly, to be held about three weeks after TANG's ratification by a student referendum, would create any committees deemed necessary to perform the duties of the old government.

TANG believes that this transition is necessary to relieve the "sting of irrelevancy which plagues the present government." Only when the students themselves have the power will the "empty and hollow decisions" now discussed by the student government be replaced by meaningful issues.

Announcements

* NSF graduate fellowship postdoctoral fellowship offices are now available in the Graduate School Office, Room 3-134.

* The permanent meeting and places of the Social Groups are as follows:

Group 2, Cambridge and Baker Master's Lounge, Monday evening, 6 pm

Group 3, MIT, Science Society: 14N-325 Thursday evening, 8 pm

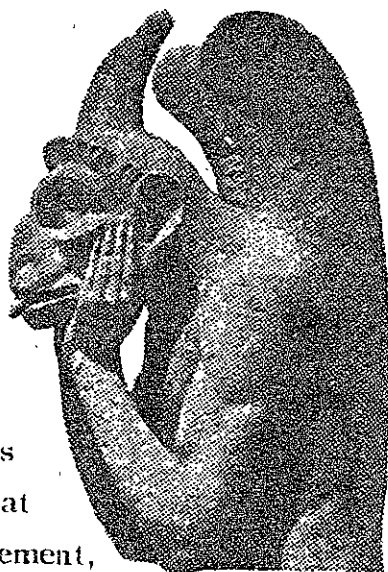
Group 4, MIT: Internal Center, Wednesday evening, West Lounge, Wednesday, 7:30 pm

Group 5, Educational Innovation Student Center, West Lounge, Wednesday, 7:30 pm

Group 6, Community: Student Center, West Lounge Thursday evening, 8 pm

* Institute Professor Emeritus "Doc Edgerton" will be the guest at an informal bull session starting at 5:00 pm on Tuesday, November 5, in the NSRA House. Refreshments will be served. Students not familiar with the NSRA are invited.

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Active opposition to Russian rulers noted

(continued from page 1)

This protest has taken an active form in the Soviet Union in the form of support for poets and writers whose works have been prohibited by the government, or who have been put on trial for treasonous statements in print. The works of many of these writers, particularly those of Solzhenitsyn (author of *A Day In The Life of Ivan Deneisovitch*), have been secretly circulated among considerable numbers of the intelligentsia.

Mr. Salisbury suggests a very simple explanation for this phenomenon: namely that the intelligentsia, and particularly the younger intelligentsia, are bored with the Soviet Government. They consider it a sham, full of hypocrisy and irrelevant to the problems to be solved. The only way in which the government could regain control over the activities of this group of protestors would be by an imposition of Stalinist methods.

All this is made important, and indeed possible, by the position of the Soviet intelligentsia in their society. In contrast with the anti-intellectual atmosphere prevalent in the US, the Russian intelligentsia are at the very top of their society in power and respect. There people believe that their leaders are not really communists and that they have abandoned the ideals of the revolution. The intelligentsia are searching for a new ideal and perhaps have found it in the Sakharov Paper. Mr. Salisbury's noted that a number of the Russians think the only way any world problems will be solved is through the cooperation of the superpowers and hence forgiving some national sovereignty for the sake of all mankind.

Manifesto of Affirmation

These are challenging ideas, and a response to them is being planned. It is hoped that a manifesto of affirmation will be presented to the faculty and students here; an effort directed toward the preparation of that statement is underway. A request for additional discussion has also been made, and it is possible that further seminars or colloquia will be held to discuss the Sakharov Paper.

Theater...

Adaptation off 'Bacchae'

By Bruce Laird

Last Thursday night's opening of "The Bacchae" at the Charles Playhouse introduced a skillful blending of the contemporary and traditional in the crowded Boston theatre scene. This adaptation of the Euripidean tragedy features the original version with minor abridgments, but the characterizations and interpretation are done in a modern context. Thus Bacchus is portrayed as a cool, well-appointed playboy with mystical powers; Teiresias, the seer becomes a catholic priest; and Pentheus assumes a young, forceful Kennedy image, while his attendants are garbed as police officers. The orchestra is, of course, a jazz trio.

According to director Timothy Mayer, the production is in modern dress "because anything else would beg the images which the script suggests." But as the characters first appear on stage, one senses a potential conflict between the visual images which they evoke, and the classical Greek terminology which remains in the dialogues. Fortunately, the adaptation

is for the most part so smooth that the finds itself overlooking the obvious surface incongruity to become engrossed in the modern implications of this centuries old tragic parable.

The play has its basis in the conflict between rational order and the truculent forces of nature and life. The story is not so much one of the punishment of a man for his defiance of the gods as it is the tragedy of ignorance. Pentheus' real crime is that he does not appreciate his place in the scheme of things. Through his ignorance and pride he brings himself into disharmony with a force which is even more proud and determined than himself, a conflict that can have only one ending. This version of "The Bacchae" seeks to project the effective modern parallel which places the establishment in conflict with encroaching liberal philosophies; the implication being that the traditional must eventually make way for the newer, apparently irrational point of view.

The acting abilities and talents of

the cast are extremely diverse: Kevin O'Connor gives an effective, stylized performance in the part of Bacchus, the smiling, soft-spoken, feline god. The aging Cadmus receives an excellent portrayal by Edward Finnegan. Also impressive are Kevin Bryan Conway (First Messenger) and Daniel Deitch (Messenger). The performances of the individual members of the Chorus create a general impression of disharmony where there should be unity, and this is one of the weaker points.

Richard Kerry and Peter Ivers have produced in interesting effort in staging and sound techniques to round out this adaptation of Euripides. The play's action takes place on a "two-story universe" type of stage set which incorporates a surrealistic plexiglass establishment and a variety of lighting techniques to heighten the effect of the conflict between Bacchus and rational order. The lower level is the haunt of the earth-bound god and his Bacchae, while the upper level belongs to Pentheus, the administrative ivory tower out of which he descends from time to time to channel the progress of the masses. When Pentheus, through his ignorance is led to his destruction, the god emerges on the uppermost level, and in a striking speech with microphone in hand he pronounces the fate of Thebes.

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theatre...

Living Theatre at Kresge for week-long stand

Becks attempt to simulate a revolution Contemporary 'Antigone' reflects social crises

By Robert Fourer

What the Living Theatre wants to accomplish — a revolution — they have made amply clear in interviews. So the theatregoer supposedly attends their performances, to find out what they do, not what they think. A reviewer should say what they do accomplish — but relative to what? If they are to be compared against their professed aims, they must be analysed as a revolutionary movement; but since, if nothing else, they also accomplish an evening's work, it is not missing the point to analyse them as theatre, too.

In any case, it is best to say first what they do: the philosophy behind the production cannot be examined until what is going on stage is explained. And in "Frankenstein," their first production here, it isn't hard — "The Action" is described in the program, with a long series of fragmented sentences. Surprisingly, considering the play's supposed complexity, the literal "plot" is simple. As the audience enters, the company is already seated on stage, attempting to levitate an actress in the center. The levitation fails, and she is thrown screaming into a coffin which is carried up and down the aisles. Meanwhile the actors hunt each other down, and are subjected to many various forms of execution. Afterwards, the heart from the dead actress is implanted into the monster; and this culminates the first act. Even less occurs in the remaining two.

The action, though, is just a framework. It is filled in by a highly structured and thoroughly fascinating sequence of scenes. Not the traditional sort of sequence, however; the scenes overlap, like themes in a piece of music. Actors illustrating some idea take the audience's attention for a while, then are supplanted by another group elsewhere on stage; but the first

group continues, in a sort of contrapuntal accompaniment. The effect is often amazing: at the same time preparations are made for the heart transfer, an official is interviewed about the benefits of automation, and workers march and yell. In the second act, a voice intones strangely appropriate lines from the day's newspaper over scenes from mythology.

This quality is the greatest strength of the play, and it must be credited mainly to the incredibly exact structuring of the action and the fine discipline of the actors. Many accounts picture the Living Theatre as some sort of "free" theatre, where whatever happens goes, while actually, at least in this production, it is much the opposite. In fact, the performers seem better trained as dancers, able to move on the most complex cues, than as actors. The extended spoken parts of the play are among the weakest, and do not seem as natural as those parts which would normally be considered very strange.

One additional aspect of the structuring can hardly be ignored: the staging. The set consists of an irregular, three story steel structure that fills the entire stage. It permits the action to vary not only in place, but in level; the first act scene described before, for instance, actually uses a different height for each component, with an effect much more startling than the conventional stage could manage. As for the lighting effects, they are as precise as any of the acting, and nearly as important in directing emphasis. The value of darkness is not neglected, as in one scene where flashlight beams rise eerily from floor to ceiling seemingly unaided.

The overall effect, then, is tremendous. But only through a sort of mental distillation: many of the scenes

are repeated so many times that, however interesting they were at first, the audience is bored, though the company may perhaps perceive subtle differences. The harshest example comes in the third act. Thirteen actors are rounded up throughout the theatre and put into jail cells covering the entire structure, on stage, in a process that seems to last forever. All told there are at most half a dozen things taking place in the entire third act, which must run at least 45 minutes. They may be impressive when remembered individually afterwards, but sitting through the performance can become painful.

Furthermore, even the exciting parts of the performance are not totally effective. The mark of great theatre is that its effect in time far exceeds its length, but for me, at least, this did not occur. The most extraordinary scenes were soon overshadowed. But, then, more extraordinary events have taken place. After the performance, Julian Beck exhorted the audience to join the sanctuary across the way, which he considered the real example of theatre being performed that night. His point is well taken; and perhaps it is only people who cannot participate in theatre themselves whom Living Theatre reaches.

So, then, how does the Living Theatre succeed as a revolutionary body? I think the issue is closely tied to that of its dramatic effect. People who oppose the revolution are also among those who refuse to participate in the "real" theatre Beck advocates. But if they are willing to attend his staged theatre, they are just the ones it will affect. The Living Theatre's aim, of making some converts, however few, will have been satisfied.

As for those who already want revolution, they will still find it an impressive evening, if not convincing.

By Roy Furman

Devoid of classical theatre's contrivances, the ensemble of the Living Theatre stormed Kresge Auditorium to create a memorable audio visual experience that re-worked Brecht's version of the ancient Grecian play of "Antigone" into an instrument of social confrontation. Employing the whole of the theatre as their forum, the cast proceeded both to alienate and to enjoin itself with the audience in making Antigone relevant to the burning social questions of society versus the individual.

Form and voice are props

Facial gestures, body-forms, visual metaphors and allusions were the only props of the company. Neither costumes nor special effects were present to evoke the spell of the theatre. Superb voice and body control playing upon the audience's senses generated the bonds between actor and spectator. But the nature of the bond was the Brechtian alienation effect of surrounding the audience physically but keeping them at a distant, mentally cowering under the presence of strange-looking people being both fearsome and humanly comic. The quavering falsetto, the ritualistic intonations and the everchanging moods of sound sustained an atmosphere running the gamut from dolorous wailing to liturgical solemnity to ironical hints of a Texas drawl. Backing the aural were the rich, controlled body movements that became the conventional props of the stage. The grace of form made the body-props seem controlled by a master marionettist who fashioned heavy artillery, snarling dogs, a body afloat on an undulating sea, a funeral

pyre, a sculptured entanglement of humanity or a myriad of other sets and props.

The basic conflict of Antigone (Judith Malina) with Kreon (Julian Beck), ruler of Thebes, is a paraphrase of the problem of the individual society and its institutions. Antigone's two brothers, one a posthumous war hero buried with honor and the other a deserter decreed by law to be unworthy of interment, create an issue of civil disobedience when Antigone buries the cowardly one. Seeking the approval of society she confronts the wall of humanity's indifference crucial to maintenance of the status quo. Through the device of choral interludes the cast conducts a ritualistic diatribe against man's ever increasing supremacy over Nature and fellow man that is untempered by a strain of humanity. Will not a ruler employ the same methods to stay in power as he uses against his enemies? Does not society require law and order where the ruler generates that stifling order? Won't dissent from within decay the society? All these germane questions are once again agonizingly evoked, but where are the answers? The Living Theatre seeks to challenge the audience to act, but the commitment to action needs answers to the questions raised. The counsel man seeks is not to be found in the play, but must be discovered within himself.

Play too long

The Living Theatre, for all its brilliance in voice and body presentation, suffers severely from the mundane problem of presenting the play in a single two and a half hour stretch. Equally burdensome are several of the chants by the Chorus that tend to obscure the ties between scenes by their length. Retaining the necessary meter of the poetry and choralization with variegated nuances of voice presents an acoustics problem, as the actors move around the audience. The sheer length of the production makes the experience exhausting when the perspective of the play as a whole is broken by the loss of continuity in a long scene due to the actors' voices becoming sporadically unintelligible as they move into "dead spots" within the theatre.

Despite such difficulties the Living Theatre received a standing ovation from about three-quarters of those who did not leave prematurely. Attacking theatre in an unconventional Spartan way, they succeeded excellently in creating the whole experience through people alone.

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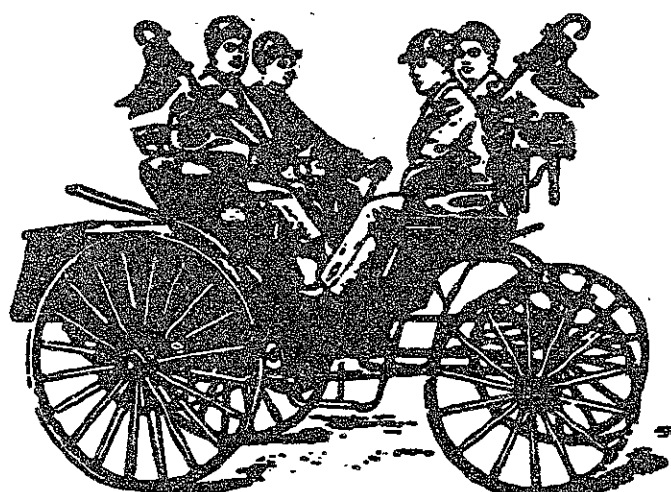
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movie...

Barbarella reveals hidden surprises

By Daniel Carrier

"Barbarella" is "2001" taken to its most plausible conclusion. In Roger Vadim's production, Jane Fonda plays a super space maiden of the future in the style of Little Annie Fonda. Yet the Vadim-Fonda team has set out to accomplish more than a traditional pseudo-saga. The film isn't just inspired but it does have surprising qualities.

After doffing her space suit under lightless conditions, Barbarella receives her orders from President of Earth and starts off on a picaresque series of adventures. The stated purpose is to retrieve Duran Duran and positronic ray. However as the film unfolds this end becomes lost in the activity of the moment. For a while it is not sure that Duran Duran will appear, nor does it seem to matter; interest is centered on Barbarella.

Setting is a dynamic part of the film and Vadim et al. pay much attention to detail. The fur-lined spacecraft, besides the usual plethora of pushbuttons, boasts a camera shutter door, a sensual plastic bed, all guarded over by a computer whose presence, for a change, is not obnoxious. Other effects include a brilliant magnetic storm, a labyrinth populated with "good" people, the surrealism of the Black Queen's sleeping chamber and the estheticism of an undulating sea of liquid energy.

In the course of the movie Barbarella runs through a rack full of fetching space outfits (armor of sorts). As if these were not revealing enough, there are other contrived means to eliminate covering such as the little mechanical dolls who rip her body stocking with shark-like teeth.

"Barbarella" is rich with sexual imagery and well it should be since the film is nearly as much a succession of sexual encounters as is de Sade's "Justine". Intercourse had become passe; a substitute "pill" now fulfilled the need. But, stranded in a land of barbarians, Barbarella submits to the old crude method finding it somewhat to her liking. In fact, she uses it to reward her new friend, the winged Adonis. Finally, when Duran Duran tries to destroy her with a pleasure machine, Barbarella wears out the machine. The implications (perseverance of the human spirit, mind over matter, etc.) are obvious.

Let no one think this is merely a glorified skin flick. After all, it promulgates the ascendancy of good over evil. Barbarella's actions are always tempered with an incorrigible morality. And then, too, the setting, the symbolism, even the costuming, are done in the utmost of taste. "Barbarella" is proof positive that former movie-making taboos have been completely set aside. The humor herein ranges from robust to sublime. Take David Hemmings who, as leader of the anti-dark forces, has to do his bit without the aid of his escape tube: "The door, the door, you idiot." The infallibility of modern technology? Even Miss Fonda surprises us with a few whimsi-quizzical looks at, oddly enough, the appropriate moments.

If you have a tired mind, an overworked imagination, this is the movie for you because the thinking and imagining have been done for you. All you need do is sit and absorb.

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Quotation of the Day

Let slip by Dean Jay Hammerness to WTBS reporter Bill Spies in Hammerness's office about 6:00 am Monday morning:

"Well, it looks like they're going to let him rot."

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music...

Moody Blues attempt their own musical form

by Randy Hawthorne

The Moody Blues are an interesting group to hear for the first time. After their first number at the Psychedelic Supermarket they were sounding like an electric-English Beach Boys. After a while, however, they were sounding more like a group that was interested in a new form for rock, which is probably what they are, for better or worse.

In an era of heavy electric instruments dominating the big rock groups, the Moody Blues have taken a different direction. Their music is based on time changes, structure changes, and abrupt style changes within the context of a single piece. Acting on a solid rock base, the group proceeds to build on the theme with a basic combination of vocals, an occasional flute riff, and a fine organ which repeatedly produces striking and unusual sounds. This manner of arranging is very evident in a number such as the song dedicated to Timothy Leary. In it the impression was of the entire group taking a slightly compacted trip as the sounds rose and fell, varying in speeds and intensity, creating a somewhat abstract view, but conveying the original purpose of the song nevertheless. The sudden break between a lilting melody line and a hard, driving rhythm was most in character with their current release of "Yesterday Afternoon." Upon first hearing it, it only seems disjointed and totally without direction. However, when heard in context with more of their recent material it does deserve a grudging acceptance. The Moody Blues are doing what many other groups are attempting to do. They are trying to head rock in a new direction and are trying in their own way, which is a combination of vocalizing in the manner of the Left Banke with a heavy background. This is in contrast to their most recent album which, due to its total orchestration, has been called a very poor attempt to blend rock and classical. This is, in fact, true and for this the audience can only be glad that they don't travel with an orchestra. Alone, they produce a mildly pleasant sound. Even if you don't like what they are doing on record, in person their arrangements seem to grow on you. For the good.

music...

Earl Wild plays a Russian program

By Steven Shladover

Friday night Earl Wild presented a piano recital at Harvard's Sanders Theatre, during an unusually parochial program of works by twentieth-century Russian composers. The opening work was Stravinsky's neo-classic Sonata, dating from 1914. In this brief work, traditional techniques of piano writing are put to use in accustomed ways. Mr. Wild tossed the piece off briskly, showing great agility in fast passagework and clearly delineating the different voices throughout.

The Stravinsky was followed by a performance of Rachmaninoff's Preludes, Op. 23. These make extreme demands on the pianist, both emotional and technical; and it was here that the recital reached its peak. Mr. Wild always had everything under perfect control, from the rapid, lacy passages to the heavy chord pictures. Considering that Earl Wild is one of the super-virtuosi of the keyboard, it was a pleasant surprise to find him commanding a wide variety of tone colors which he was quite willing to change when the music suggested it.

The second of the Rachmaninoff preludes, that in the key of B-flat, was a masterpiece which left the audience, but not the performer, gasping. In this recital Mr. Wild actually surpassed the piano's capacity for tone production, the result that some of the strings buzzed during the loudest passages. In the familiar G-minor prelude, speed won out over expression, while in the E-flat prelude the feathery treble passages were done with a wonderfully even touch. The melodic line was well-delineated during all except the A-flat prelude, in which the melody became lost in a maze of notes—the fault of composer, not performer. The second half of the program was all Prokofiev, and included the Visions Fugitives, Op. 22, and the Sonata No. 7, Op. 83. The Visions Fugitives is a suite of brightly-colored miniatures which range in mood from the grotesque and humorous to the delicate and charming to tempestuously dramatic. This work requires a performer of wide emotional range and considerable technical facility. Mr. Wild did in a satisfying performance, supplying the bright colors and establishing a mood well in each of these atmospheric pieces.

The concluding selection, Prokofiev's Seventh Sonata, is a powerful work which develops considerable momentum when fully realized. Although it is technically difficult to play, Mr. Wild made it look easy. Perhaps his ease of playing hid it of some of the excitement it might have had, but it remained an impressive and, even at times, frenzied performance.

Mr. Wild's first two encores represented a dramatic change from the rest of his program as they were by Chopin. Although the execution was technically correct, the required feeling was not present. This indicates that Mr. Wild is somewhat deficient in lyric, romantic expression. Perhaps this is the reason he strayed away from the standard romantic piano repertory when he assembled his program and instead the more brittle and modern Russian works.

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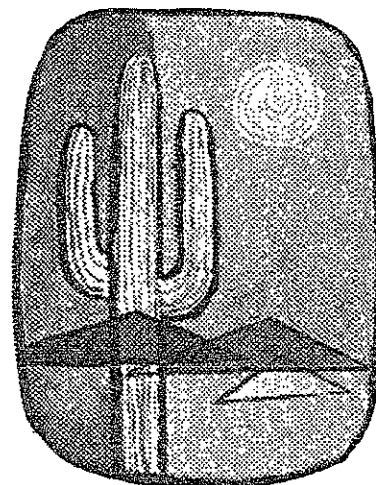


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Kickers fall to Middlebury

By Ron Cline

The varsity kickers suffered their twelfth loss of the season Saturday at the hands of a persistent Middlebury eleven. Though the engineers lead 3-2 at the half, they failed to score in the second stanza while allowing two goals to Middlebury.

Tech put the first notch in the scoreboard when Bob Aculian '69 scored with a partially blocked shot that rolled past a completely faked out goalie. The rest of the first quarter action was fairly even; however, Tech showed with its hustle that it had the greater desire to win.

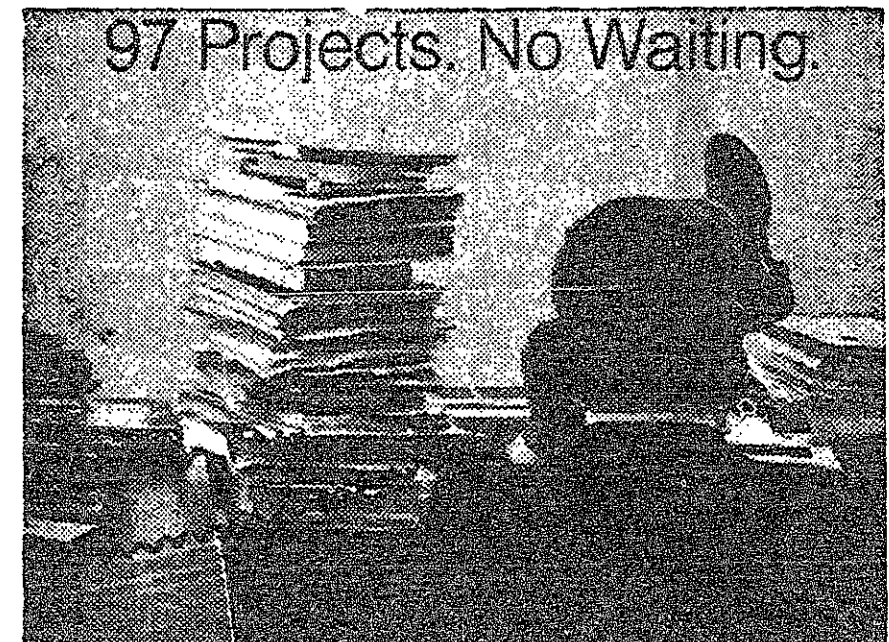
Early in the third quarter, the score was tied up by Middlebury's Verman, who dribble right through the Tech defense to blast a shot into the net's upper right corner. Then with 7:13 left in the half, Middlebury looked like it was making its bid for control of the game, as a cross from their right wing bounced through five Tech defenders to a waiting center forward, who easily banged it in.

In the subsequent two minutes, the engineers reaffirmed their desire by completely reversing the lead. At 6:57



Photo by Craig Davis and Gary DeBardi

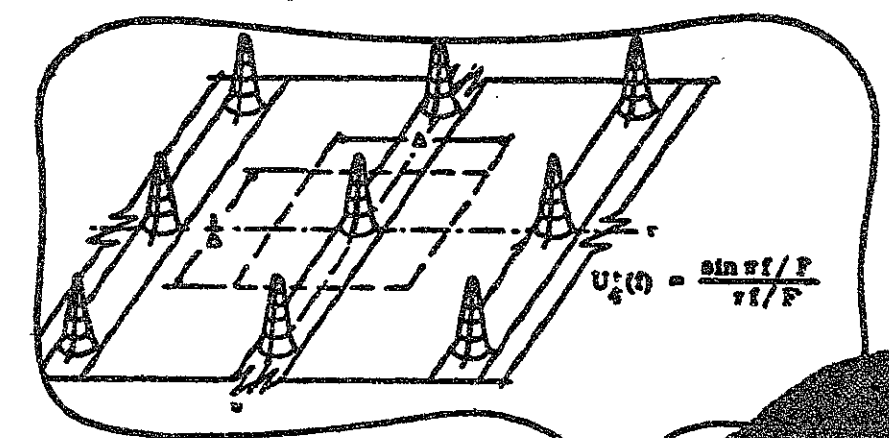
Jerry Maskiewicz '71 gets off a shot against Middlebury while being fouled. The ball hit the crossbar, but Jerry scored on a penalty kick.



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Milligan top skipper

Sailors down Harvard to win Schell Trophy

By George Wood

Tech sailors put in one of their best performances of the year this weekend to take first place in the Schell Trophy Regatta. In the two-day meet the engineers tallied a low score of 72 to beat second place Harvard by eight points.

In the A division, Tech's skipper, Steve Milligan '70 gained honors as the top skipper of the meet. Crewing for

Tech team had a slight advantage, being familiar with the waters. Despite this the engineers have not won the trophy since 1964. In the past few years Coast Guard has been a dominant force in the Schell meet. However, this year they managed only a third place finish three points behind Harvard at 83. Behind Coast Guard was Dartmouth (104), University of Rhode Island (107) and Yale (108). Rounding out the field was Brown (112), University of Pennsylvania (128), Tufts (156) and Detroit University (176).

This was the 28th annual running of the regatta that was named after Professor Edwin Schell.

Go for two

This weekend Tech sailors will attempt to defend the Fowle Trophy, which represents the four crew New England team championships. The engineers will be able to send the same team to the meet that won the title last year. Coach Hatch Brown is confident that the team will be able to retain the Fowle Trophy. At the same time this weekend the sailors will send a team to the Staake Trophy regatta, the New England three crew team championships. The two meets are scheduled at the same time so that the same teams will be unable to hold both titles. Tech will send a young team to the Staake regatta, with two of the three members being sophomores.

MIT Outing Club has become a member of the Eastern Collegiate Skiers Association. This Association is a union of college ski clubs in the Boston area. Ski weekends to the cabin or Vermont are normally held bi-monthly. Anyone interested in joining the club (cost \$4.00) should come to the MITOC office, W20-490, Monday between 5 and 6 pm.

The Tech Sports

The engineers came back determined to protect their lead; but with less than two minutes gone in the second half, Verman again tallied to knot the score once more. For the rest of the period MIT repeatedly attacked the Middlebury goal. Although finesse and accurate passes served them well in the middle of the field, the engineers could not add enough goal area aggressiveness to punch through the score. Middlebury, though unable to get the ball to the other end of the field as often, caused considerable trouble when they were there; and it was only through the tough play of goalie Jeff Reynolds '69 that more goals were not scored.

Two minutes into the fourth, Middlebury's Sturgess drove through for the final tally, wrapping up the game at 4-3.

The engineer's final league game comes Wednesday night at 7:00 when they face the Terriers on BU's new Astro-turf field. The league leaders are now 3-0 in GBSL play and 7-3 for the season.

Milligan was Pete Rossow '71. Dave McComb '70 placed third in the B division with his crew, Chuck Wayne '70. McComb finished only three points behind the top skipper despite a disqualification that cost him 12 points. This fall the engineers have been plagued by numerous disqualifications; but in the Schell meet the team recorded only one foul in the 20 races.

As host school for the regatta the

On Deck

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Cross Country (V,F)-BU, away, 3 pm
Soccer (F)-Stonehill, home, 2 pm
Tomorrow
Soccer (V)-BU, away, 7 pm

How They Did

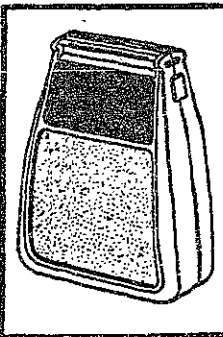
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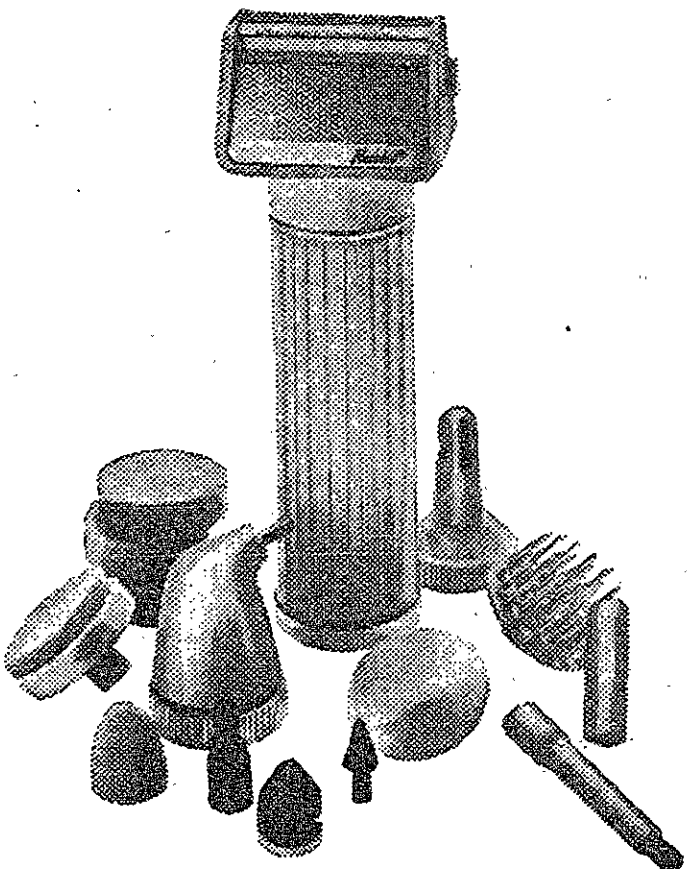
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IM sports

Beta matmen retain wrestling crown

By George Novoselski

Defending champion BTP again captured the intramural wrestling tournament with a total of 78 points. Four Betas won individual titles — Paul Hochfeld '72 at 123 lbs., Bill Sunda at 145 lbs., Jim Jamieson '70 at 160 lbs., and Wendell Iverson '69 in the unlimited class. Hochfeld also scored the fastest pin (24 seconds) and Sunda was voted the outstanding wrestler of the tournament.

Approximately 120 wrestlers took part in the preliminaries and semis on Friday and the finals Saturday. The number of participants was down from the previous year, partially due to the fact that AU style wrestling was eliminated from the format of the tournament. The smaller total of participants allowed the meet to run much more smoothly than last year.

SAE took second place with 68 points. They also had four individual champions but lost to the Betas' greater depth. ZBT edged SPE 47-45 for third and PLP took fifth with 22 points.

Results

111 — Earle Shields '72 (SPE) beat Marvin Mendelsohn '69 (PLP) 6-4

121 — Paul Hochfeld '72 (BTP) beat Martin Sakakihara '72 (PLP) 2-0

130 — Mark Norstein '72 (ZBT) beat Paul McCreary '70 (Baker) 4-2

131 — Martin Leventhal '72 (ZBT) beat John Latimer '70 (SPE) 1-0

145 — Bill Sunda (BTP) beat George Smith '70 (SAE) 11-3

152 — Regan Fay '70 (SAE) beat Tom Hager '70 (ZBT) 3-2

160 — Jim Jamieson '70 (BTP) pinned Edder Smith '69 (SAE) 1:33

161 — Monroe Robertson '72 (PGD) beat John Lewis '69 (SN) 6-1

171 — Chris Davis '69 (SAE) beat Bruce Albom '72 (BTP) 5-1

181 — Steve Reimers '68 (SAE) beat John McLaughlin '70 (Bexley) 3-0

Unltd — Wendell Iverson '69 (BTP) beat Frank Ching '70 (TC) 1-0

Intramural council fails to determine question of points

The Intramural Council at its monthly meeting last Thursday decided to abolish IM points by a vote of 12-11. The balloting, however, did not really bring the question of IM points to a final conclusion. A counter motion was immediately brought up by Rick Postger '70, football manager, to reinstate the point system because of the closeness of the vote and the fact that not all IM managers were present.

A straw vote taken earlier in the meeting by the athletic chairmen of the various fraternities and dorms, showed that a small majority of the living groups favored keeping the point system. The athletic chairmen were supposed to have polled the people in their own living group, so their vote ideally reflected their group's opinion rather than their own.

After a prolonged discussion of the motion, interspersed by several attempts to call the question, the actual vote was taken. A verbal proxy for Dave Moser '70, bowling manager, in favor of IM points was disallowed. The proxy would have tied the vote at 12-12. In case of such a tie in the ballot IM council president, Jeff Weissman '69, has the deciding vote and he has gone on record as opposing the point system.

fresh sports

Sailors win NE crown

By Don Arkin

The frosh athletes won an impressive sea victory this weekend and the harriers took second in the EICCA Championships, but the kickers were dropped by Phillips Andover, 4-0.

The sea battle was for possession of the Priddy Trophy, which is awarded to the winners of the NE Freshmen Championship. MIT and fourteen other colleges each sent one boat to Tufts for the two-day competition. The final scores of the first five finishers were MIT 24, Brown 3, Trinity 34, Dartmouth 41, and Tufts 46.

Tom Bergen skippered for MIT on both days of the regatta. Dwight Davis was his crew on Saturday and Dave Krebs crewed on Sunday.

The frosh sailing team has shown a lot of talent which should be very beneficial for the varsity next year. Although their season record was not tremendously impressive, there are extenuating circumstances. Frosh coach Ed Shaw was faced with so many good skippers that he let them all get experience in competition rather than concentrating on a few that may have shown a little more talent. This should give varsity coach Brown a more difficult, but more satisfying decision next year when he picks his skippers.

The frosh kickers were another story. They allowed Phillips Andover two quick, demoralizing goals, and were unable to catch up.

The kickers had almost as many shots as the visitors, but the game wasn't close. Although the visitors are a prep school, they both outweighed and outplayed the engineers. While Tech had as many shots, they were ineffective, while Phillips added single goals in the third and fourth periods to win going away, 4-0.

The harriers took second in the EICCA Championships behind Providence, 30-88. Craig Lewis was first to finish the 3.1 mile course for MIT with a time of 17:10; good enough for 10th place. The other scorers for MIT were Dick Goldhor 14th, George Kimball 19th, Robert Myers 22nd, and Allan Kirkpatrick 23rd. Peter Borden and Larry Klein were Tech's other runners.

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Harriers run to second place finish in Easterns

By Ken Cameron

Providence captured the honors Friday in this year's EICCA cross country championships at Franklin Park in Boston. Tech's harriers placed second and Coast Guard came in third by scores of 20-60-84. Providence's depth was demonstrated by a very tight grouping at the finish. Their five scores

were all in the top ten, led by a winning time of 22:41 by Martin Robb and followed by second, third, sixth and tenth.

Ben Wilson '70 was back in competition after his illness, and once again took the lead position for MIT. Ben's time of 23:10 earned him a fourth place, and was as good as his previous times for the course. Stan Kozubek '69 followed him in with 23:18 for a fifth, while Jim Yankaskas '69 and Larry Petro '70 took ninth and eleventh in 23:41 and 23:46. Geoff Hallock '69 rounded out our scoring with 24:42.

With a few exceptions, Friday's race was much slower than the GBC's last Tuesday. Providence's winning team was slower by 24 seconds than Harvard's, and the rest of the runners were grouped accordingly. A partial cause could be the hard race Tech ran only three days earlier and the slower competition. However, Stan Kozubek '69 made an outstanding effort and improved his time by over a minute.

Once more with a full roster, the thinclads are entering a dual meet today with BU, who they defeated in the GBC's.

There will be an organizational meeting for freshmen hockey Friday at 5:30 pm in the Du Pont athletic building. All interested frosh, regardless of previous experience, are urged to attend.



Photo by Craig Davis and Gary DeBardi

Tech halfback, John Mangold, fights for control of the ball against a Phillips Andover forward. The frosh lost the game, 4-0.

Rifle team routs BSC

The varsity rifle team began their '68-'69 season by hosting Boston State College at the Du Pont range and clobbering the visitors, 1298-1011. Four of the top five shooters hit above 260 (out of a possible 300) and Boston State didn't have a chance.

High scorer for Tech was Eric Kraemer '71 with a 264. Right behind him with 263 were Captain Tom Stellingner '70 and Dick Evans '70. Bill Swedish '71 was one more point down with 262, and Jack Chesley rounded out the scoring with a respectable 246.

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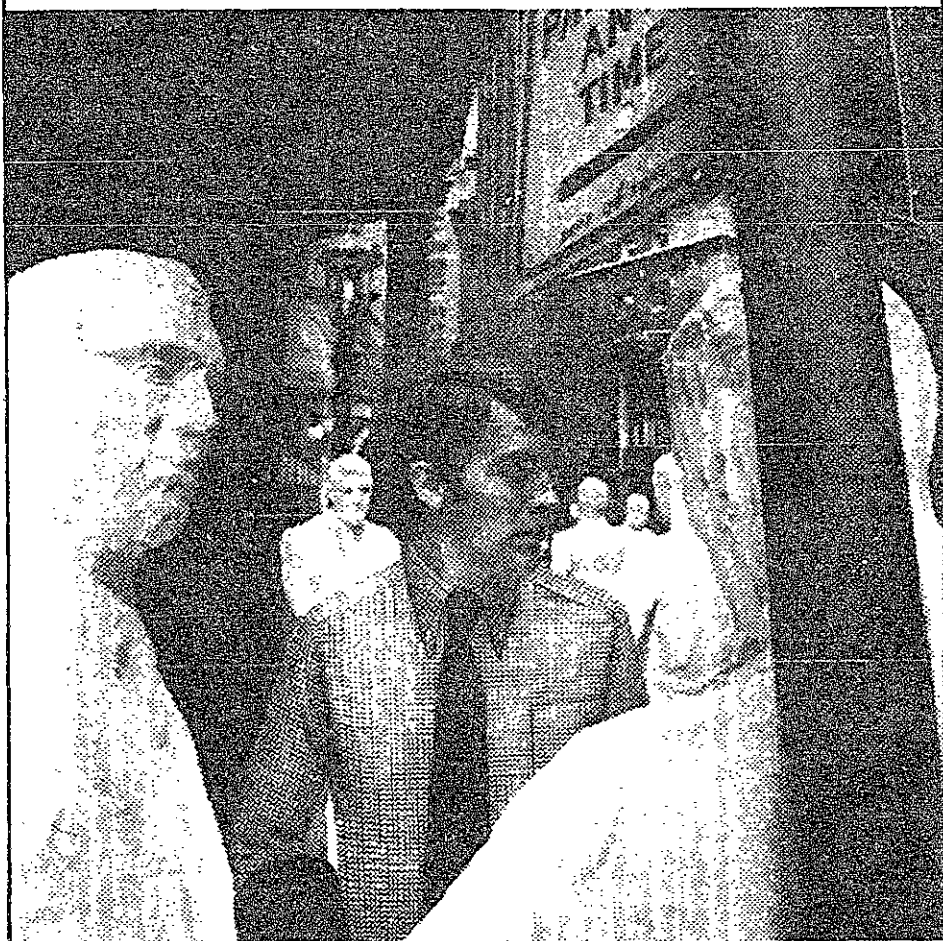


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O'Conner vigil enters seventh day Sanctuary seeks new format

(continued from page 1)

President Johnson, "To produce that boy in the hallway is the equivalent of throwing gasoline on the fire." The group in general and the administration in particular did not feel that O'Conner's presence in academic buildings would lead to rational, clam discussion of issues.

The consensus of the meeting concerning O'Conner's presence on campus was that he ought to be able to discuss issues and lecture to classes in a room in the Student Center. President Johnson said also that he could see no objection to O'Conner's presence in academic buildings after his return from jail when the situation is less explosive. He also said that he was proud that the Institute had handled itself so well and that he considered the demonstration "a legitimate demonstration against the war." He added that the students who support Sanctuary must be sure not to violate the rights of others.

Concerning the physical location of the Sanctuary in the future, many of those at the meeting thought that the fourth floor of the Student Center might be an ideal place, providing the opportunities for educational experiences which the leaders of the Resistance have cited as their goal and avoiding the problem of infringing on the rights of other students.

At press time, the Sanctuary leaders were planning a general meeting. The reaction of the Sanctuary to the opinions of the afternoon meeting was open to speculation.

Morning emergency sessions

The meeting Monday afternoon followed emergency meetings that morning of both the Institute Committee and the Committee on Educational Policy, the faculty's prime academic policy-making group. Although the outcome of the CEP meeting was not made public, Inscomm passed two resolutions. The first of these was passed unanimously: Institute Committee recommends that space in Walker Memorial be offered as a suitable alternative to the Sanctuary in the Student Center. The text of the second resolution, which was passed with two dissenting votes, was as follows: "Institute Committee recommends that those professors or living groups who feel that Mike O'Conner can offer their constituents a valid educational experience have the right to invite him as a guest lecturer." Both of these resolutions essentially oppose the positions which appear to have been taken by the majority of the administration and faculty in preliminary meetings Sunday night, i.e., that the Sanctuary should stay in the Student Center (but not in the Sala) and that O'Conner should not attend classes. It is important to note, however, that neither the faculty nor the administration is united in this issue. One group of dissident faculty members attempted to gain entrance to the morning

CEP meeting but were denied their request.

The entire issue of the future of the Sanctuary came to the fore Sunday. Early that evening, those present in the Sanctuary reached a consensus which coincided with that reached by the steering committee earlier in the afternoon. At that time the decision was made that Sanctuary had completed its first stage and that the protesters had "won" their battle with the authorities. They felt that there was no longer anything to be gained by waiting for O'Conner's arrest in the Sala and that a more constructive alternative would be to return to class, taking O'Conner with them. Students from other schools would return to their classes as well, and the MIT group would continue to meet in the evenings in some smaller room to be chosen. Visiting only classes to which he was invited, O'Conner would explain his motives and attempt to gain student support. Other members of the Sanctuary community would also visit classes (if the instructor consented) with the purpose of informing the student body about their cause.

O'Conner explains move

In a short address to the Sanctuary in which he outlined the reasons he felt the suggested new format for the Sanctuary was appropriate. "We've hit our peak in here," he said. He went on to explain the importance of education and his opinion that it was time to return to classes. He also said that it would be hypocritical of himself, having come here to seek freedom, to then deny Junior Prom the Sala, which had been reserved.

One project which was highly regarded by some faculty members and members of the Resistance was squelched by Dean of Students Kenneth R. Wadleigh. Dean Wadleigh explained to *The Tech* that he felt that this project, a documentary video tape, "could not be a documentary" because (1) it did not start at the beginning, and (2) it would be physically impossible to cover all the arguments in all the various arenas around campus. He further added that he did not feel it appropriate to tape the actual bust because he didn't want an Institute staff member present. Asked to elaborate, he commented, "I don't want him busted over the head." Furthermore, he said, the very recording of this event would be slanted or biased, and the Institute by sponsoring this would be giving tacit support to a biased document.

Campus reaction to the Sanctuary has been mixed. A rather extensive telephone survey conducted Sunday night revealed that, regardless of the validity of the current Inscomm as a body representative of the students, the split evidenced in the debate and resolutions of that body are indeed reflected in the student body at large. Many of those contacted expressed their enthusiastic support of the Sanctuary, while an approximately equal percentage expressed disapproval.

White-hats threaten disruption, violence against Sanctuary

(continued from page 1)

them.

Part of the purpose of Friday's Inscomm meeting, in fact, was to produce a videotape which could be shown throughout the campus, to show that the problem of Sanctuary was not being taken lightly, and that student government was concerned about it.

It is in fact very hard to determine the nature or form of student sentiment. Estimates of the proportion of students who have even seen Sanctuary vary between 90% and 45%. But it seems that the opinion of the student body doesn't reflect too much who has and who has not been in the Sala. So many rumors and stories are circulating that almost everyone contacted by *The Tech* Sunday had an opinion, regardless of whether or not he had any information to base it on.

The form of the white-hat reaction (if there were indeed white-hats) was hard to determine. As usual at MIT there are probably very few students rabid enough about the issue to try to physically evict the Sanctuary, just as there are few so far out on the other extreme they will stay for long when they are clearly not wanted.

Will they come?

The number one cause of speculation throughout the Sanctuary's life has been on the question "What will the Feds do?" There have been many theories as there have been people present, and about the only thing that can be said now is that Federal agents are not going to repeat the tactics used at Marsh Chapel. Maybe here they are going to let this Sanctuary collapse under its own weight, pulled down by the fact that the whole thing just won't be news.

Sanctuary Security, of course, is having a great time. Composed partly of the same people who served at Marsh Chapel, they are trailing suspected agents (claiming at one point that the Feds were using one of the buildings of the Instrumentation Laboratory as a staging point), and have at one time or another, occupied even high building in the Institute. Communicating by walkie-talkie and marine radio-telephone, eavesdropping on police radio broadcasts, and completely rewiring the Student Center telephones, they have amply demonstrated that even in a completely open community, some people still like to play cops and robbers.

In the light of the present hostility toward the Sanctuary's occupancy of the Sala, it was apparent that it had to move elsewhere. People at MIT, the Sanctuary was a place where open channels of communication were established between elements of the Student body, faculty, and administration which hadn't been there before. But this purpose can be carried on now without the need for a permanent



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